

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Opening the World.

The day is not likely ever to come when Mr. Seward, like Alexander, will weep because there are no foreign countries left for him to acquire; but there is a fair prospect that there will soon be no strange lands to tempt the adventurous footsteps of explorers, and no distant territory so little known as to justify one in making a book about it. We have solved pretty nearly all the great problems of geography. We have found the Northwest passage and the sources of the Nile. We have proved that there are no mountains of the moon where the old physicists said there were, and no cold weather in the Russian possessions near the North Pole. Our missionaries have traversed the length and breadth of China; our merchants have forced their way through the heavily guarded gates of Japan. The Son of Heaven has been compelled to flee from his palace at Peking before the armies of outside barbarians. Even the sacred precincts of Mecca have been profaned by the foot of the infidel; and there is now a newspaper reporter in almost every part of the habitable globe. Fast steamships are making regular trips between San Francisco and Yokohama and Hong Kong. Chinese laborers are building our Pacific Railway, Japanese acrobats are tumbling and posturing in the New York Academy of Music; and it is only the other day that the journals reported the appearance in the streets of one of our cities of a genuine Chinese lady, small feet and all. An embassy from the most secluded of Eastern courts to the gay capitals of Europe and America, is no longer a matter of wonder. The brother of the myst-rigger Tyeon himself is to-day gazing at the glories of the Paris exhibition, and at the same time official representative of his Government are shaking hands with Mr. Andrew Johnson in Washington.

We are forcibly reminded of the vast progress made during the last quarter of a century in extending that free intercommunication which promotes the universal brotherhood of nations, by the publication of two curious communications from two of the most interesting countries of the far East. The steamer brought us, the other day, two newspapers from Japan, the printed in the vernacular, and the other in English. That there should be an English and American population in that exclusive country large enough to support a newspaper, is of itself a significant fact; but our interest is chiefly by the native periodical. The *Ban Koku Shin Bun Shi*, or "All Countries News Hearing Paper," as this journal is called, with its fourteen rice-paper pages filled with news and advertisements, its showy title-page, decorated with the picture of a steamship, its excellent summary of intelligence from all parts of the world, and its description and explanation of the electric telegraph, is proof in itself that the old wall of exclusion has been broken down, and the strangely contrasted civilizations of the East and the West are about to greet each other.

On the same day that we received the first number of this Japanese paper, Mr. Seward gave to the public a translation of a History of America, written by a distinguished Chinese scholar and statesman, to whom, in recognition of the appreciation of the character of Washington evinced in that curious work, our State Department has ordered a copy of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of the Father of our Country to be transmitted.

The Crisis at Last.

The cowardly conduct of the President, Congress, and Chief Justice Chase in the case of the chief traitor in the Rebellion, Jeff. Davis, has resulted in a virtual declaration to the world that there is no such crime as treason in this country. After denouncing treason as odious, as a heinous crime that must be punished, and after holding Jeff. Davis two years a prisoner, under the charge not only of treason, but as an accomplice also in the assassination of President Lincoln, he is released on straw ball without a trial. We are not even informed of the reasons for abandoning either the charge of assassination or the prosecution for treason. Every department of the Government, the President, Congress, and the judiciary, denounced in the severest manner the crime of treason, and led the people to believe it would be punished; but that has turned out to be all noise and pretense. The law is a dead letter. The blood of half a million of brave men has been spilt in vain. We are groaning under the weight of three or four thousand millions of debt, for nothing. After having suppressed the Rebellion as so much rot, we virtually justify the Rebels. We proclaim to the world that the war was nothing more than a sort of gladiatorial duel for the trial of courage and skill, a bloody gladiatorial contest, with no other result than to burden us with an enormous debt, and to make an exciting chapter in history. What weakness! What humiliation to this proud and powerful Republic!

Ah, but there may be another result to this weakness and cowardice of the Government in failing to punish treason, which our delinquent officials may purpose and resulting in this way is not the inability of the Government—and we mean by the Government the Executive, Congress, and the Judiciary—leading us to this? We can expect no other alternative. Nor could we object to it if the war is so fruitless, and the Government is made to rest on no better foundation. If there be no treason, why pay so dearly for the pretense of suppressing it? While we hold the President and our radical Congress to their share of responsibility in not seeing that treason was made odious and our violated laws vindicated, we consider Chief Justice Chase more directly responsible and guilty of neglect of duty. He could have brought Davis to trial at any time during the two years that this chief of the Rebellion was a prisoner. It was his duty to do so. But he refused under the flimsiest pretext. He would not hold a court or permit one to be held, forsooth, because he pretended the civil power was not restored to the South. Yet the war was ended and the South was not under mar-

And, strange to say, when he did consent to have the prisoner brought before a court in Richmond, not to try him but to let him go, the South was under more stringent military rule than it had been since the war closed. He then permitted an able Northern lawyer, Mr. O'Connor, to procure the prisoner's release, as he still chose to be untried. He tried the case, and because he had kept the prisoner so long confined. But what is more remarkable yet, is that the particular radical friend and supporter of this radical Chief Justice, for the President, Horace Greeley, was most urgent for the release of Davis, and was the first to give straw ball to have him released. The question naturally arises here, what was the motive of Chief Justice Chase and his man Greeley for setting the Rebel chief free? It was not any regard for Davis, nor from humanity, justice, or anything of that sort. Such cunning old political managers are not influenced by motives of that kind. It was undoubtedly to gain votes and the good will of the South for a political object. For this they wished treason to go unpunished; for this they consented to make a terrible and costly war fruitless, thus arousing the indignation of the loyal North and threatening us with repudiation.

We know not yet what may be the chief object of the proposed assembling of Congress in July, but we should not be surprised, looking at the feeling of the country at the escape of Davis, if it should be the impeachment of Mr. Chase. There never was greater cause for impeaching a high public functionary. There never was more criminal neglect of an important duty. The principal administrator of justice and conservator of the laws of the republic has willfully let the greatest crime go unpunished, and thereby endangered the institutions of the country and the credit of the Government. If we mistake not, a day of retribution is not far off. The radical friends of the Chief Justice in Congress will hardly be able to save him from the consequences of his gross official misconduct. Public sentiment will force that body to take action in the matter. Mr. Chase, Greeley, and all the rest of the radical Republican party who have been so inconsistent as to connive at treason and aid the escape of the chief traitor, will find that it is not safe to tread such dangerous ground and to defy public opinion.

Canvassing the South.

The National Executive Committee of the Republican party have resolved on making a thorough canvass of the Southern States, and to this end have appealed to the great mass of their fellow-Republicans for the needful means. As the purpose is one that they see no reason to conceal, and as they will employ no other than upright and honorable means, they choose to be open and public in every step they take in the prosecution of their work.

There is complaint that professed Republicans are speaking at the South whose harangues tend to imbue the blacks with hatred of the whites, to excite them with hopes that they are soon to be provided with homes and farms by the spoliation of their old masters, and thus to render them idle, turbulent, and riotous. We presume these charges are at least exaggerations of the truth. Yet it is palpable that every Republican speaker in the South will be jealously watched and listened to, and that he cannot utter an imprudent remark, much less make an intemperate harangue, without seriously injuring the cause which he means to commend.

Suppose, for example, the Mr. J. K. Hayward recently arrested by General Schofield in Richmond did exhort the blacks of that city to keep quiet while Judge Underwood was holding court there, but that, when he should leave, they might "hold high carnival," who can doubt that said Hayward can be more useful at some other business—that of helping to a blacksmith, for instance—than at speech-making? We say nothing of his motives or his meaning—we only insist that, if his ideas are all right, he does not know how to find the right words wherewith to express them. The Southern blacks are mainly ignorant—they have been reared under the domination of the law of force—they have not been trained to reverence the rights of property—their experience does not accord with the truth that the way to comfort and competence lies through persistent daily industry and frugality. To tell such men—strong only in muscle and in numbers—that they have only to wait till a judge is out of the way, when they may "hold high carnival," and that the property around them is rightfully theirs, and will be made over to them after a while—what is this but to re-erect productive labor and enthrone general anarchy?

Never before was there such urgent need of wise, considerate, judicious canvassers as there is to-day in the South. They should be thoughtful, loving, noble, generous men, who know what to leave unsaid as well as what to say—who will inculcate charity and kindness, not wrath and vengeance. In short, we need a hundred such men as Henry Wilson to speak throughout the South for the next six months. We know it is asserted in hostile journals that Judge Kelley made an intemperate speech at Mobile, but we do not believe it. All that is pretended is that he said he had the 15th Infantry at his back, and, if that did not suffice, he would have the whole army. But this, any one can realize, did not provoke the riot, but was provoked by it. He had no occasion to say anything of the kind, and (we are confident) said nothing, until after the rowdies had commenced a disturbance with intent to break up the meeting. And if a hundred able and good men should thoroughly canvass the South, there would be more real harmony and good feeling between whites and blacks there than ever before.

One of the writers asserts that Mr. Stevens' confession speech has been widely circulated at the South by the Republican National Committee. It is a conclusive answer to this charge that the Committee has, as yet, circulated nothing, does nothing at all, having had no means wherewith to do anything. It is only now getting to work. We trust all who think it desirable that there should be a Republican party in the South, founded not on color, but on principle, not on hate and wrath, but on liberty and nationality, will help the National Committee to the extent of their ability.

The Negro Vote at the South.

The negro vote in the Southern States has become a prize of which rival political parties will sharply contest the possession. It is large, and quite likely to be compact; and any party which can secure it may reasonably hope to get power thereby, provided it keeps its white strength at the same time.

It is perfectly natural that the Southern whites should not regard the invasion of Northern missionaries among them with complacency. They address the negroes mainly,

Their meetings are made up of colored people almost entirely, and the arguments addressed to them consist very largely of appeals against the whites. The negroes are reminded that the whites who now seek their votes are those who formerly held them as slaves, and they are warned against putting any confidence in them. However much they may disavow any such purpose, the direct tendency of such harangues is to array the blacks against the whites—to convince them that their interests are hostile—that they have nothing in common, and that the negroes must look to their anti-slavery friends in the North, who have always been their friends, for aid and support.

Naturally enough, the whites of the South resent this. They regard it as unfriendly, and as likely to involve the worst results. It tends still further to disorganize the industry of the South, and to retard the development of its resources. It is impossible that the blacks and whites of the South should be mustered into opposing camps politically, without a consequent hostility in all the relations of life. Their only hope lies in harmony of sentiment, based on a conviction of harmony of interest. And the systematic crusade which is now going on, and which tends directly to a disturbance of these relations, may very well cause disgust and resentment to the whites in the Southern States.

But they must remember that there is but one way of meeting it. They may not like it, but they cannot resist it. Judge Kelley, Senator Wilson, Mr. Greeley, and Wendell Phillips have a perfect right to traverse the Southern States, to form and organize political parties, and to address the people, black and white, on any subjects and in any terms they choose. This is one of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution; and the fact that it has been denied so long, only makes the people all the more determined that it shall be freely exercised now. We may call these men incendiaries—perhaps they may be incendiaries alike in their motives and their efforts—but they cannot be suppressed. Judge Kelley was right when he told the meeting at Mobile that he had the whole army of the United States at his back, and could say whatever he pleased.

A more considerate and generous man than Judge Kelley would scarcely have boasted of this advantage in argument; but his boast was true, nevertheless. He had a right to speak to them and say anything he pleased; and if that right was denied, he had the army of the United States to enforce it. There is no point on which the people of the North are more sensitive than this—of the absolute right of free speech in every State and section of the nation. They have been denied it hitherto, and they regard any attempt to deny or restrict it now as simply an attempt to revive the worst features of the system of slavery which they have overthrown.

There is but one way in which the Southern people can meet this Northern movement, and prevent any evil consequences they may apprehend from it—and that is by counter movements of the same kind. If Northern men seek the negro vote, they must seek it also. If Northern men make speeches, they must make speeches too. They may be at a disadvantage in addressing those whom they have held as slaves. It may be difficult to silence or soothe the resentments aroused by the appeals to the prejudices and passions of the past. Northern demagogues may make promises to the negroes of confiscation, of political office, and of special favors from the Government, which it may be hard to offset or to meet. But they must try it. There is no other way. These are always the conditions of political freedom everywhere. If they can be met successfully—if men can be convinced by such appeals and led to identify their own interest with the public good—very well. If not, time and experience must be left to do their work. Their lessons may be hard and costly—but in the end they will be effective.

We see that in the midst of the political confusion which prevails in New Orleans, this necessity is beginning to make itself felt. Men see the folly and futility of protesting against movements which they cannot prevent, and of denouncing a state of things they cannot change. A party has been organized on a basis of discarding all the divisions and distinctions of the past, of accepting the facts and conditions of the present, and of appealing to all the people with sole regard to the future prosperity and welfare of the State and nation. The proposition is, to cause a registry of every person, black and white, entitled to vote under the act of Congress; 2, to canvass the voters of all classes with both oral and printed arguments; 3, to select candidates and urge their election on the ground of oblivion of all political antecedents, of integrity and intelligence and the confidence of all voters without regard to color or condition. Such a movement, followed up with vigor, steadiness, and wisdom, cannot fail to bring the political organizations of the South into harmony with the wants and necessities of the day; and this will inevitably be followed by a corresponding political reorganization in the North.

The direct aim of the extreme school of Republican politicians just now is to secure to themselves the compact negro vote of the South. They seek to do this by planting distrust between them and the whites, by arraying them against each other as necessarily and permanently hostile in interest. An able and intelligent correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Lynchburg, Va., a few days since, pointed out two inevitable results from the success of this endeavor—First, a corresponding consolidation of the white vote of the South, whenever the consolidation of the black vote takes place; and second, the inevitable defeat of the latter, inasmuch as it is outnumbered by the white vote two to one in the South at large, and in nearly every Southern State. The very effort, therefore, which these crusaders are making to secure their own success tends inevitably to their defeat. It is to be hoped that the Republican party will perceive and realize this drift of political events, in time to throw off the responsibility of it, and so escape the destruction which it involves.

Mr. Bancroft for Berlin—Other Literary Appointments.

From the Herald. It is recorded that a certain man of the misty Middle Ages, having been in a dungeon for many weary years, was offered his freedom upon the condition that he would agree to read through the innumerable volumes of a certain history, fearfully and wonderfully made. He had a correct taste and a heroic spirit. He chose to return to his dungeon. Here is an example worthy of remembrance at a critical moment. Mr. George Bancroft is suggested as Minister to Berlin. We are to choose between having the country represented by him at a great European capital, and having a continuation of his "History of the United States." Let us heroically choose to have anything rather than the last. Let Berlin do as it may—let the country endure such representation as it can; but let us have no more of this kind of thing.

tion as it can; but let us have no more of this kind of thing. We have no objection to any one but Mr. Bancroft supposes that what he has called a "History of the United States" answers to its title; but the very name may do harm. Send him away at once. We are in favor of the appointment. Let him write up the Schleswig-Holstein history. Let us see how the Schleswigers and stand it. This might prove interesting as showing the comparative endurance of nations on either side the Atlantic. Moreover, we believe Mr. Bancroft would be well fitted for the place in many respects. His Americanism is of a positive type, as the world saw by the lecture he read to the European powers some time ago in his eulogy on Mr. Lincoln. He was then considered by the Austrian Minister to have insulted the Austrian Emperor by his allusion to Max in Mexico; and this would be quite a feather in his cap in Prussia. Could anything more commend a man to Bismarck than to have insulted the enemy of his master? Mr. Bancroft is a scholar also. He has translated Herodotus, and would quite amuse literary Germany by the multitude of words he could put forth on classical subjects without impudently intruding any thoughts of his own.

We have other historians that we would be happy to spare, and would desire the Government to consider the claims with regard to vacancies at distant places. The more distant the better. There is Abbott, this gentleman, it should be remembered, lately had a conversation with the Emperor of France—a remarkable fact, the significance of which seems not to be properly appreciated by the country. Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour had conversations with the Emperor. Soon after the world saw the accomplishment of Italian unity. Bismarck talks with Napoleon at Biarritz, and the result we have seen in united Germany. There can be no question that Abbott's conversation with the Emperor will be followed, sooner or later, by the complete reconstruction of this Union, and we move for his reward in advance. We are astonished that he was not the first man named to succeed Motley—a historian also, but not to be compared to Abbott. Mr. Abbott has read Cæsar's "History of the House of Austria," as we know, for he has rewritten it in a style likely to make it intelligible to those interesting subjects of a daily advertisement, "gentlemen and ladies whose education has been neglected." This should peculiarly fit him for the place, and the place, perhaps, would keep him so busy that he would no more bother his brains with history. Send him by all means.

We would also nominate for residence abroad the irrepressible Parton, whose histories take the form of biography. Parton has written much—threatens to write more, and consequently no man is safe while he remains in the country. He wrote our biography—freedom of which we cannot say. We have never recited the events of our life to any one; but of course wonderful versions of them are current in the mouths of all the Bohemians, and from the drip and drivel of Bohemian tongues Parton evidently made out his story. He has the notion, like Doctor Johnson's friend, that he must live; and not to argue that point with him, we hope Government may consider our suggestion and give him the chance to live abroad. Thus Bancroft, Abbott, and Parton might some day meet and dine in a Swiss inn, and like the patriot resident at Botany Bay, congratulate one another upon having left their country for their country's good. Cicero assures us that the study of philosophy will teach us how to die, but there is no hope that such study will ever teach these gentlemen any lesson so useful to American literature. Hence appointments to foreign missions afford the only chance to be rid of them, and we urge an early action. We would suggest one more literary appointment. When all these historians are safely in place, send McCracken to tell us what they find to grumble at.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

- ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches. MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county. TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co. MANSION HOUSE, G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county. WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O. ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O. LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county. SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Mandersbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co. COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermer, Harrisburg P. O. BOYERTOWN SEMINARY, E. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co. YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, A. V. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co. LITZ SPRINGS, S. Lichtenhauer & Son, Litz P. O., Lancaster co. EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, A. B. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [56 2m]

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This magnificent SUMMER HOTEL will open on the FIRST OF JUNE. Families who secure rooms from June 10 to September 2, a period of twelve weeks, will be taken at reduced rates. Address: J. F. CAKE, 511 North Congress Hall, CAPE ISLAND.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address: W. T. CALB PROPRIETOR, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK. This delightful summer hotel, under the management of WILLIAM M. PERLEY, former proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE KORGAN, Proprietor. [59 1m]

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at MORRISTOWN, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 1st of June. References given on request. Address Post Office Box No. 113, MORRISTOWN, N. J. [59 1m]

FINANCIAL BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in all Government Securities. OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [59 2m]

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 168 THIRD ST., NO. 3 NASSAU ST., PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK. NEW STATE LOAN FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE. CONVERSIONS MADE OF: 7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE. ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. [59 2m]

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS. Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington. JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET. [59 2m]

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 10 27p NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW 5-20s. BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a high market rate. WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 26 SOUTH THIRD ST. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, No. 509 and 511 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL, \$500,000—FULL PAID. DIRECTORS: Jos. T. Bailey, William Evenden, Saml. A. Hensham, Edw. B. Ornes, Osmond Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt, Nathan Hillen, B. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Klawns. PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. BRAUN. CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [59 2m]

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT, E. B. HALL, CASHIER, OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. CALEB PEIRCE, NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission. UNITED STATES REVISED STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity, at the lowest prices. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [59 2m]

FLOREST AND Preserver of Natural Flowers. A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers, and all articles pertaining to the art of Floriculture, are furnished to order at all seasons. [59 2m]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. LEWIS MADONNE & CO. DIAMOND WATCHES & JEWELRY. WATERS, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Have on hand large and splendid assortment DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE. OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES. Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices. BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Best Gold Silver. A large assortment to select from. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash. JOHN BOWMAN, No. 704 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SILVER AND PLATED WARE. Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, & NO. 1. [59 2m]

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 15 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unequalled in quality and low prices. Particular attention paid to repairing. [59 2m]

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 23 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Have just received an invoice of FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS, Manufactured to their order in Paris. Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side plates, which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [59 2m]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Watch Cases, and Wholesale Dealers in AMERICAN WATCH CO'S, HOWARD & CO'S, and TREMONT AMERICAN WATCHES. No. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH Street, Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER WARE. INSTRUCTION. [59 2m]

The Quaker City BUSINESS COLLEGE, N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STS. Established Nov. 2, 1854. Chartered March 14, 1865. BOOK-KEEPING. Course of instruction unexcelled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses. Book-keeping, which is the text-book of the Institution. OTHER BRANCHES: Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc. Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments, Circulate on application. F. A. BARKER, A. M., President. T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. [59 2m]

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. Also, Philcor's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 118 MARKET Street. THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGES for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Firebricks, Lowdown Grates, Firebricks, Bath Boilers, Steamboiler Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail by the manufacturers. SHALPE & THOMPSON, 11 17 stutheim No. 29 S. SECOND Street. [59 2m]

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY. FERRIS & CO'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC. FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED. This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE. No. 168 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. Send for a Pamphlet. [59 2m]